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The Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL, DEVOTED TO
RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND
JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE
AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS ECKMAN, D.D.,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE 133 CLAY STREET.

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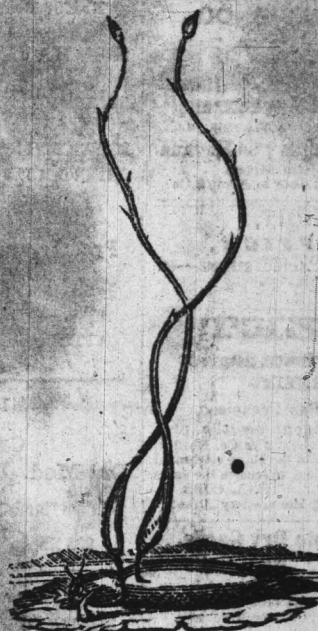
The Insect Plant.

A Thing without a name, partaking both of the properties of a vegetable and an insect, has been lately discovered at Plymouth, North Carolina. When its entomological (or animal) nature ceases, its vegetable nature commences. And when its vegetable character is matured, its character, as an animal or insect, is developed, and it no longer appears as a vegetable. In other words, it is alternately an insect and a plant. It is shaped like a wasp when it assumes the insect or animal character, and is about one inch in length. When the insect has attained its growth, it disappears under the surface of the ground, and dies. Soon after, the two hind legs begin to sprout or vegetate. The shoots extend upwards, and the plant reaches the height of six inches in a short time. It has branches and leaves like the trefoil. At the extremities of the branches there is a bud which contains neither leaves nor flowers, but an insect; which, as it grows, falls to the ground, or remains on its parent plant feeding on the leaves till the plant is exhausted, when the insect returns to the earth, and the plant shoots forth again.

Let the history of this flower be our text. And have not we here another striking symbol of immortality of the human soul? We say a symbol, it is no evidence, much less a proof. But as nature in her developments continually writes a book for our information and instruction, can there be a more instructive lesson given us of the possibility (we say possibility, for evidences of the probability are furnished us from other sources) is not here an evidence of the possibility of our entering the region of the

spiritual after leaving the body, given us in the animal plant? Would not our transition be quite analogous to the general laws of nature? Is not progressive development, passing from a lower to a higher state of existence, is not such a process of progress observable in the existences below us? And shall this process have ceased with man? Is our development here so perfect that nature could proceed no higher? Are we, and only we, to be called by her voice to stay here for a time, to suffer what no animal suffers, to toil, to struggle, to labor for years at improving our mental faculties from the lowest degree of consciousness—shall nature so stepmotherly deal with us, as to call us from the lowest base of the ladder and make us ascend, with hard labor, step by step till we have reached a tolerable height, and then at once hurl us down in the abyss of—nothing? Does nature treat her other children thus? They, like man, die; but their death elevates them into a higher range of existence. And is man only—in spite of his impressions—his convictions—to die and be no more? "Every rank of creature" says Coleridge, "as it ascends in the scale of creation, leaves death behind it or under it. The metal at its height of being seems a mute prophecy of the com-

ing vegetation, into a mimic semblance of which it chrysalizes. The blossom and flower, the acme of vegetable life, divides into correspondent organs with reciprocal functions, and by instinctive motions and approximations seems impatient of that fixture, by which it is differentiated in kind from the flower-shaped psyche that flutters with free wing above it. The sponge, which, within a comparatively short period of time, is successively promoted from the mineral kingdom to the vegetable and thence to the animal, where it remains in peace. "All things strive to ascend, and ascend in their striving," says the author of "Natural History of Man." "And shall man alone stoop? Shall his pursuits and desires, the reflections of his inward life, be like the reflected image of a tree on the edge of a pool, that grows downward and seeks a mock heaven in the unstable element beneath it, in neighborhood with the slim water-weeds and oozy bottom-grass that are yet better than itself and more noble, in as far as substances that appear as shadows are preferable to shadows mistaken for substances! No! it must be a higher good to make you happy. While you labor for any thing below your proper humanity, you seek a happy life in the region of death."



IMMORTALITY.

THE ANIMAL PLANT.

Yea O man! For a high purpose art thou sent hither—Immortality is thy goal—Life is the seedtime—Death the harvest, and Eternity, the reward.

TAVERNS SEVEN HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—The following description of a drinking tavern, is in the seventh part of the confusion of the Waldenses and Albigenses, composed at least as far back as the year 1120, or 730 years ago. It will be seen that the fruits thereof are as deadly and destroying now, as they were in ancient days. "A tavern is the fountain of sin; the school of the devil; it is the manner of God to show his power in the church, and to work miracles; that is to say, to give sight to the blind, to make the lame go, the dumb to speak, and the deaf to hear: but the devil doth quite contrary to all this in a tavern, for when a drunken man goeth to a tavern, he goeth uprightly; but when he cometh forth, he cannot go at all, and he hath lost his sight, his hearing and his speech. The lectures that are read in this school of the devil, are glibness, oaths, perjuries, flings, and blasphemies, and divers other villanies; for in a tavern are quarrels, slanders, contentations and murders."

Success.—Mere success is certainly one of the worst arguments in the world of a good cause, and the most improper to satisfy conscience: and yet we find, by experience, that in the issue it is the most successful of all other arguments, and does in a very odd, but effectual way, satisfy the consciences of a great many men, by showing them their interest.—Tolstson.

NEWSPAPERS, THEIR BENEFIT.—The follies, vices, and consequent miseries of multitudes, displayed in a newspaper are so many admonitions and warnings, so many beacons, continually burning, to turn others from the rocks on which they have been shipwrecked. What more powerful dissuasive from suspicion, jealousy, and anger, than the story of one friend murdered by another in a duel? What caution likely to be more effectual against gambling and profligacy than the mournful relation of an execution, or the fate of a despairing suicide? What finer lecture on the necessity of economy than an auction of estates, houses, and furniture? "Talk they of morals?" There is no need of Hutcheson, Smith, or Paley. Only take a newspaper, and consider it well; read it, and it will instruct thee.—Bishop Horne.

Rates of Postage on the Gleaner.

Subscribers are notified that the rate of postage for the Gleaner within this state when paid in advance, is about 3½ cents for each copy the quarter.



The Camel.

(Concluded from page 366.)

Authorities differ with respect to the camel's capability of enduring thirst. From the data collected by Burckhardt, it appears that the power varies much in the different races of the camel, or rather, according to the habits respecting the exercise of this faculty which have been formed or exacted by the heat or cold, the abundance or paucity of water, and the state of vegetation in the country in which they have been brought up. Thus the camels of Anatolia, during a summer journey, require water every second day, while the camels of Arabia can dispense with it until the fourth, or even the fifth day. But then again much depends on the season. In spring, when the herbage is green and succulent, it supplies as much moisture as the animal's stomach requires; at that season, therefore, the journey across the great Syrian desert from Damascus to Baghdad (twenty five days) may be performed without any water being required by or given to the camels; at that time of the year only, therefore, a route destitute of water can be taken. In summer the route by Palmyra is followed, in which wells of water can be found at certain distances. Burckhardt reckons that, all over Arabia, four entire days constitute the utmost extent to which the camel is capable of enduring thirst in summer. In case of absolute necessity, an Arabian camel may go five days without drinking, but the traveller must never reckon on such an extraordinary circumstance. The animal shows manifest signs of distress after three days of abstinence. The traveller last named throws much discredit on the popular story of the reserved supply of water in the camel's stomach, for the sake of which the animal is said to be often slain by his thirsty master.

It is a pity to contradict the pleasing picture which Ali Bey draws of the peaceful dispositions of camels; but the truth must be told, which is, that they are among the most quarrelsome beasts in existence. Our sacred records, being more true, never praise the camel, and Kitto justly remarks:

"The camel, although it may be reasonably honest, is anything but patient or guileless. On the contrary, of all the animals which have been domesticated for higher purposes than to serve mankind merely as food, the camel is past all doubt, the most churlish, irascible, revengeful and self-willed. We have heard of strong attachments between man and all other domestic animals; but never between a man and his camel. Of all the creatures promoted to be man's companion in travel and in rest, no one so unloving and unloved as the camel exists. Its very countenance, which the inexperienced call patient, is the very impersonation of malice and ill-nature—even when its eyes are not kindled up into active spite, and when its mouth does not quiver with burning rage. Even among themselves quarrels are very frequent; and he who has been summoned by their sharp and bitter cries to witness a camel fight, will not easily forget the scene.

It is by the sheer force of the important services that the camel has won his way into man's esteem, in spite of the evil qualities of his nature."

The desert camels, less accustomed to walls and houses than those of Anatolia and Syria, are with difficulty led through the streets of towns when they arrive in caravans; and it being impossible to prevail upon some of the more unruly to enter the gates, it is often found necessary to unload them outside and to transport the bales into the town on asses.

There have been various estimates of the speed of the camel. A sufficient number of authorities are agreed in estimating its ordinary pace at two and a half miles an hour. Calculations made in Syria, Egypt, Arabia, and Turkistan agree in this. This is to be understood as the ordinary pace in long caravan journeys, when the animal only walks. The saddle-dromedaries are capable of other things, although it may be noted that the long journeys which it can perform in a comparatively short time, are in general effected less by positive speed than by its very extraordinary powers of sustained exertion, day after day, through a time and space which would ruin any other quadruped. For short distances, the swiftness of a camel makes no approach to that of even a common horse. A forced exertion in galloping the animal cannot sustain above half an hour, and it never produces a degree of speed equal to that of the common horse.

If a camel happens to break a leg, it is immediately killed, as such a fracture is deemed incurable. The camel is laden as it kneels, and although the load is often laid on recent wounds, and sores, no degree of pain or want ever induces the generous animal to refuse the load or attempt to cast it off. But it cannot be forced to rise, if from hunger or excessive fatigue its strength has failed; it will then not do this, even without the load. Under such circumstances camels are abandoned to their fate. It is seldom they get on their legs again, although instances have been known where they have done so, and completed a journey of several days. Wellstedt tells us he had often passed them when thus abandoned, and remarked the mournful looks with which they gazed on the receding caravan. When the Arab is upbraided with inhumanity, because he does not at once put a period to the animal's sufferings, he answers that the law forbids the taking away of life save for food; and even then, pardon is to be implored for the necessity which compels the act. When death approaches the poor solitary, vultures and other rapacious birds, which spy or scent their prey at an incredible distance, assemble in flocks, and, darting upon the body, commence their repast even before life is extinct. The traveller continually sees remains of this faithful servant of man, exhibiting sometimes the perfect skeleton, covered with a shrunk shrivelled hide, sometimes the bones only, altogether deprived of flesh, and bleached to dazzling whiteness by the scorching rays of a desert sun.

Canine Valor.

BRAVERY OF THE BULL DOG.

The Bull Dog is the most brutal and the least intelligent of its species; its depressed forehead, its underhanging jaw, and bloodshot eyes, unite in forming the very personification of the savage. Although capable of some attachment, it cannot be relied upon as a friend. So utterly without intellect is the courage of the bull dog, that it will attack any thing that gives offense. This dog has never been a pet in the United States; but in England, among a large class of citizens, it is carefully raised, and employed in bull-baits—exhibitions that find no parallel for brutality in any other country, savage or refined. In these bull-baits the dog, while fastened to the nose of some unfortunate bull, has had one leg after another cut off with a knife, to test its courage; and this display has been hailed by the plaudits of

the "rural population," and by the encouragement of the scions of the nobility! History relates that Alexander once witnessed a bull dog attack a tamed lion, and being willing to save the lion's life, ordered the dog to be taken off, "but the labor of men and all their strength was too little to loosen those ireful and deep-biting teeth." The dog was then mutilated by its keeper after the English fashion, and not only its limbs, but its body were severed from the head; "whereat the king was wonderfully moved, and sorrowfully repented his rashness in destroying a beast of so noble a spirit"—a very natural feeling, one would suppose, to every generous mind.

Many years ago an English ship was at one of our docks, on board of which was a bull dog. The animal was so ferocious that he gained an extensive reputation. Chained at the gangway of the ship, he spent the livelong day in the hopeless task of spaining at every person who passed along, either on pleasure or business. The owner, first mate of the vessel would set for hours and detail the wonderful deeds of this mighty dog. Crowds of idlers daily collected, and there stood the hero, or rather, there raved the insane creature at the multitude, each individual indulging in the vague hope, that he would presently break loose and pitch into somebody, and thus show his prowess.

Among the idlers was an Indian who occasionally visited the city, and made a few pence by shooting an arrow at pennies stuck in the end of a stick. Upon the very appearance of the Indian, the bull dog was particularly violent, greatly to the amusement of the fellow, who took malicious pleasure in irritating the animal. The mate finally interfered, and told the Indian to go away lest the dog might break loose and eat him up. The Indian, not the least alarmed, in broken English announced to the crowd that if the dog was brought down to the ground, and chained to a post, he would, for five dollars, fight the dog with nothing but his hands and teeth. The money was raised, and the mate, after expressing much reluctance at the idea of having the Indian killed, brought the dog down from the ship, and fastened him to a post. The Indian put away his bow and arrow, his knife, laid his neck bare, and rolled up his shirt sleeves. A ring was formed, and the battle commenced.

The Indian approached the dog crawling on all fours, barking and growling, as if he was one himself. The bull dog meanwhile jumped and fumed at the end of his chain, gnashed his teeth, foamed at the mouth, while his eyes beamed living fire with irritation. The Indian, however, kept up his pantomime, and gradually brought his face in fearful proximity to the dog's teeth. The mate now interfered, for he felt confident the Indian would get killed; but the crowd had become excited, and insisted upon "seeing the thing out." A mutual silence ensued between the combatants, the dog strain- ing his chain in his anxiety to reach the Indian, until it was as straight and solid as a bar of iron. Suddenly the Indian seized the bull dog's under-lip between his teeth, and in an instant whirled himself with the dog, over on his back.

So unexpected was the attack, and so perfectly helpless was the dog, with his feet in the air and his jaw imprisoned, that he recovered his asto nishment only to give forth yells of pain whereon the Indian shook him a moment as a cat does a mouse, and then let go his hold.

The dog once so savage, putting his tail between his legs, retreated from his enemy, and screamed with terror to get beyond the reach of the chain—HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

Notice to Israelites.

THE undersigned brings to the notice of his numerous friends in Sacramento and elsewhere that he is ready to initiate children into the covenant of Abraham. He shall be happy to attend most punctually on those who wish to honor him with their confidence.

Sacramento City, Cor. 6th and N sts. M. HYMAN.

Parties who come to Sacramento for the occasion, can be accommodated with rooms free of charge.

NOTICE.—Parties who desire to have letters written for Synagogues need but apply to me and they will be accommodated at moderate charges. Samples of my Hebrew writing may be seen in both synagogues here.

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SAN FRANCISCO.



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They have in store a full assortment of FALL HATS, for which the premium was awarded; as also a variety of goods appertaining to this branch.

HATS made to order.

Oct 30-1m

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Importer and wholesale Dealer

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Jewelry,

Watches,

Gold Pens, Silver and Plated Ware,

Clocks, Tools, Watch Materials,

Glasses, Fancy Goods, etc.,

No. 5, Custom House Block.

H. BRESLAUER & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

FANCY DRY GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES, ETC.,

Sansome street, next to Smiley Brothers, & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Henry Breslau,

may 1

And 101 William street, NEW YORK.

A. Morris.

B. JOSEPH,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods,

HOSIERY, &c.

No. 71 Battery Street, near Sacramento.

חֲנֻכָּה

The Festival of Inauguration.

(Adapted from the Hebrew Review.)

(Continued from page 369)

The imminent danger being overpast, Jerusalem could joyfully acknowledge the Divine protection. But the period of peace which ensued was not of long duration. Alexander died within a few years after his visit to Jerusalem. The principal leaders of his armies shared his conquests. Alike ambitious and grasping, each strove to raise his own power on the ruin of his compeers. Constant warfare devastated the eastern world; and, far as the conquests of Alexander had extended, rapine, oppression, and cruelty trampled down the unoffending inhabitants. Judea did not escape the dreadful anarchy which ensued during this destructive warfare, waged by the generals and successors of Alexander. Ptolemy, king of Egypt, assaulted Jerusalem on the Sabbath. The Jews did not presume to violate the sanctity of the day by entering on the work of slaughter, no resistance was offered, and Ptolemy abused his bloodless conduct by carrying away one hundred thousand captives, whom he settled chiefly at Alexandria in Egypt, and Cyrene. Nor was he long left in undisturbed possession; twice was Judea conquered by Antigonus, another of the rival chieftains; twice regained by Ptolemy, under whose dominion it finally remained. But Ptolemy had by this time learned to respect his new subjects. He found them still as observant of their plighted faith, as loyal in their allegiance, as Alexander had found them to be. He, therefore, endeavored to attach them to his cause, enrolled an army of thirty thousand Jews, and entrusted the chief garrisons of the country to their care. Under the mild government of the three first Ptolemies, Soter, Philadelphus, and Euergetes, both the natives and Alexandrian Jews enjoyed many marks of the royal favour; and while nearly all the rest of the world was ravaged by war, their country flourished in profound peace, until the founding of the Syro-Grecian kingdom, by Seleucus, and the establishment of Antioch as its capital, brought them into the unfortunate situation of a weak nation placed between two great conflicting monarchies. Egyptians and Syro-Grecians alternately wrested the land from each other; peace and security fled. Intestine divisions increased the misfortunes produced by foreign tyranny, and eventually led to the plunder and ruin of the holy city, and to the persecution and almost to the complete extermination of its people.

Antiochus, surnamed Epiphanes "the Illustrious," had ascended the throne of Syria. The conflicting chiefs of Judea in turn appealed to his supremacy and implored his aid. Antiochus united the quick and versatile character of a Greek, with the splendid voluptuousness and fierce despotism of an Asiatic. Amongst the discrepancies of his worthless character, must be reckoned a great degree of bigotry and religious intolerance. Few of the most fanatical persecutors of after-ages equalled the ruthless attempts of Antiochus to exterminate the religion of the Jews and substitute that of the Greeks. Yet the tyrannical and most savage violence of Antiochus was, in fact, and surely we may say providentially, the safeguard of the Jewish nation from the greatest moral danger to which it had ever been exposed, the slow and secret, but certain and pernicious, encroachment of Grecian manners, Grecian arts, Grecian vices, and Grecian idolatry. It roused the dormant energy of the whole people, and united again in indissoluble bonds, the generous desire of national independence with zealous attachment to the religious worship of the Creator.

It again identified the true patriot with the devout worshipper, and taught the Jew to know that he owes his allegiance, first to his God, and next to the land which he inhabits. But we anticipate the course of our narrative, to which we now return.

Two contending High Priests of the Jews outbid each other in the royal favour. Joshua, who had assumed the Grecian name Jason, was forced to yield to the richer presents of his brother Onias, who, secure in the vernal protection of Antiochus, assumed the name of Menelaus, and oppressed his people. A formidable insurrection broke out in Jerusalem against his authority. Report magnified it into a deliberate revolt of the whole nation against Antiochus. He marched without delay to Jerusalem, put to death in three days forty thousand of the inhabitants, and seized as many more to be sold as slaves. He next entered the temple; and, having stripped it of its consecrated utensils and other treasures, he caused unclean animals to be sacrificed, and every part of the temple to be desecrated with the most odious defilement. Nor was this sufficient to satisfy his cruelty and fanaticism: he determined to exterminate the whole Hebrew race; and the dreadful edict was entrusted to Apollonius, by whom it was executed with as cruel dispatch as the most sanguinary tyrant could desire. Apollonius waited till the Sabbath, when the whole people were occupied in their peaceful religious duties. He then let loose his soldiers against the unresisting multitude, slew the men and seized all the women as captives. He proceeded to pillage, and then to dismantle the city, which he set on fire in many places: He threw down the walls, and built a strong fortress on the highest part of Mount Zion, which commanded the temple and all the rest of the city. From the garrison he harassed the people of the country, who stole in with fond attachment to visit the ruins, or to offer a hasty and interrupted worship in the place of the sanctuary: For all the public services had ceased, and no voice of adoration was heard in the holy city, unless that of the profane heathen calling on their idols. The persecution did not end here; Antiochus issued an edict for uniformity of worship throughout his dominions; and dispatched officers into all parts to enforce rigid compliance with the decree. Jerusalem, conspicuous of all other places, was exposed to the utmost fury of the royal bigot. The statue of the idol Jupiter Olympius, to whom the temple of Jerusalem had been dedicated, was erected on the altar of burnt-offerings. Every rite of the Mosaic law and worship was strictly prohibited under pain of death,—a penalty which many willing victims incurred. The Book of Macabees records the sufferings and the fortitude of an oppressed people. We refer to its pages, and to those of Josephus, for a detail of cruelties which we shudder to insert in our columns. The licentious orgies of the *Bachanalia* were substituted for the national festival of the *tabernacles*. The reluctant Jews were forced to join in these disgraceful riots. Whoever resisted met with instant death; and total extermination or abandonment of their holy law was the alternative offered to the Hebrews.

Thus on the verge of apostacy, ruin, and extermination, nothing could avert the fate which threatened our ancestors, when it pleased Divine providence to interpose and to save the remnant of his people: Not indeed by a direct and miraculous intervention; but by pouring forth the spirit of zeal and patriotism; awakening in the minds of virtuous men that noble daring which leads them to conquer or die, and that generous and true valour which considers life of no value unless devoted to the cause of God and their fatherland. Such were the sentiments which induced the aged Matthias to raise the sword against the fell oppressors of his people; which prompted his

five sons nobly to stake their lives in defence their faith, and to free their injured brethren from the ruthless tyranny of their cruel persecutor. One by one they fell willing sacrifices to their most sacred cause; but their noble blood was not slain in vain. Civil and religious freedom, peace, and the undisturbed worship of the one true God, were the glorious rewards of their toils, their dangers, and their death. And if Scotland justly glories in her Wallace; if Gustavus Vasa in Sweden, William Tell in Switzerland, have merited the gratitude of their people and the admiration of posterity: If the glorious names of these great men, their noble struggles and heroic devotion; command the sympathies, and share the veneration of every true friend of humanity; that sympathy and veneration is in a much higher degree due to Judas Maccabaeus and his worthy brethren, the glorious prototypes to all who, in after-ages, merited the blessings of their oppressed and injured fellow-men.

(To be concluded.)

California Steam Navigation Company.

Departure from Jackson Street Wharf.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

OCTOBER 1, 1856.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. SAMUEL SKYMOUR.
Steamer ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. POOLE.
Steamer CONFIDENCE,
Steamer WILSON G. HUNT,
Steamer HELEN HENSLEY, Capt. E. C. M. CHADWICK.
Steamer J. BRAGDON, Capt. J. W. POLK.
Steamer URILDA, Capt. E. Z. CLARKE.
Steamer CORNELIA, Capt. E. CONCLIN.
One or more of the above Steamers will leave Jackson Street Wharf every day, at 4 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted,) for
SACRAMENTO AND STOCKTON,
Connecting with the Light Draft Steamers for
MARYSVILLE, COLUSI, and RED BLUFFS.
For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front Streets.
ap8 SAMUEL J. HENSLEY, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN SCHMIDT, HERMAN HADELER
SCHMIDT & HADELER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,
PRESERVES, CONFECTION
NUTS, ETC. ETC.
No. 134 CLAY STREET,
Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite
the Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco.
Orders from the Country punctually executed.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
STEAM
CANDY MANUFACTURERS,
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Factory..... Second street, below Minna.
HAVING COMPLETED THEIR NEW
Factory, and introduced Steam into the manufacture of Refined Candies, Messrs. M. & B. would respectfully call the attention of the public and the trade to the magnificent stock of Confectionery they can now offer, manufactured expressly for the California and Pacific trade. Having been practically engaged in the business in this city the past five years, they are enabled to DEFY COMPETITION from any source.
In addition to the usual variety of Stick and Lump Candy, they can supply Comfures, flavored equal to the French, Candy Toys, Gum drops, Imitation Fruit in fact, every variety of Confectionery the art has produced.
Messrs. M. & B. would request an inspection of their stock previous to purchasing elsewhere, as they feel satisfied they can suit the wants of the most fastidious.
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Remember—136 Kearny street.
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Pioneer Camphene Distillers and Oil
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IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Lamps, Chimnies, Globes, Wick, Alcohol
Spirits, Turpentine, Axle-Grease, &c.
Office, No. 126 Sansome Street, cor. of Merchant
N. B. Orders from the Country, accompanied by Remittances, will be promptly dispatched, and the Goods put at low prices.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Northern Assurance Company.

(ESTABLISHED 1834.)

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital, £1,250,760.

HEAD OFFICES:

LONDON.....No. 1 Moorgate Street.
ABERDEEN.....No. 3, King street.
BELFAST.....No. 42 Waring street.
DUNDEE.....No. 16 St. Andrew's Place.
EDINBURGH.....No. 20 St. Andrew's Place.
GLASGOW.....No. 19 St. Vincent Place.

THE 21ST ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS
Company was held on the 12th inst., when the following results of the business for the year ending the 31st of January last, were submitted to the proprietors and the policy holders:

Fire Department.

Premiums for the year £91,306 3s. 6d.; which, after payment of all losses and expenses, and provisions for all outstanding claims, left to the credit of profit and loss, a net balance of £14,372 15s. 6d.

Life Department.

Premiums of 514 new Policies issued during the year.....£28,814 11 02
Renewal Premiums and Interest.....35,148 7 01
Total Revenue for the year.....£63,962 18 03
Claims during the year.....14,966 6 10
Number of Policies current, 3968, for capital sums amounting to.....£1,232,798 04 09

Financial Position.

Amount of Accumulated Funds.....£242,535 00 0
Revenue from all sources.....161,498 07 1

Dividend.

The directors having recommended that the dividend to the shareholders should be continued at the former rate of 7½ per cent, free of Income Tax, the same was adopted accordingly.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

| | FIRE DEPT. | | | LIFE DEPT. | | |
|--|------------|----|----|------------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Revenue from 1st May, 1852, to 30th April, 1853..... | 15,431 | 13 | 9 | 39,357 | 4 | 9 |
| Revenue from 1st May, 1853, to 30th April, 1854..... | 29,534 | 4 | 7 | 42,368 | 12 | 4 |
| Revenue from 1st May, 1854, to 31st Jan., 1855, (nine months)..... | 37,308 | 0 | 0 | 53,574 | 2 | 11 |
| Revenue from 1st Feb'y, 1855, to 31st Jan'y 1856..... | 77,850 | 19 | 9 | 62,184 | 7 | 11 |
| Revenue from 1st Feb'y, 1856, to 31st Jan'y, 1857..... | 91,306 | 3 | 6 | 67,962 | 18 | 1 |

dated June 16, 1857.

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Agents for California,
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San Francisco.

au 14-4f

GEO. DIETZ & CO.

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SPIRITS, TURPENTINE.

Camphene and Oil Lamps, Globes, Chimneys and Wicks.

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au 7

FIGEL & BROTHER, Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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assortment of Clothing, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, &c.—And are receiving by every steamer and clipper fresh supplies from their partner, Mr. FIGEL, 67 Pin street, New York.

All the above articles are offered at the VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES at 191 Clay street, near Kearny, by
FIGEL & BROTHER
Branch Store, Empire Block, Second street, near door the corner of D street, MARYSVILLE.
au21

L. KING & BROTHER,

Importers and Jobbers of

CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.

No. 71 Battery St. bet. Sacramento and Cal. sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Return of Mr. S. Levy FROM OREGON.

MR. S. LEVY, who since the first settlement of Israelites in this State to the time of his leaving here six months ago, has enjoyed the confidence of his co-religionists to a considerable degree, has again returned to San Francisco, and recommends himself as true to his former friends in this city and in the country.
nov 6.

The Weekly Gleaner,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11., 5628, (1857)

Military Honors and Valor.

Among the many reformations which, we hope, time and a more advanced state of moral consciousness will produce, the abrogation of war, and a due abhorrence of all its gilded names, titles, and trappings with which it is now invested, will be one of the greatest blessings conferred upon the human race. There will come a time when we shall be as much ashamed of the murders and butcheries committed in the name of the law, during war, as the cannibal is of his cannibalism, after a proper enlightenment of his views on morality and religion. Murdering and maiming a political enemy whose only crime may be his unwillingness to bend his neck to the yoke of the marauding conqueror, or the wilful oppressor, is no less a mark of depravity in the pretended civilized man, than in the eating him among the savage. And time will come when the former will be as much ashamed of his cruelties, as the latter of his appetite. A man steals, robs and ruins his neighbour, and our laws condemn him, and to a temporary punishment only; a man commits a murder, and only he has, in some cases, to suffer the highest penalty of the law—but let a number of men disobey some conventional laws, or let them feel disposed to rule themselves according to their views, which perhaps are quite correct, we at once send a force of brutal men, actuated by incorrect ideas about right or wrong, or blindly following for hire, into the land of the opponent, whom we stamp with the name of rebels, and unsparingly carry murder, rapine, and violence into sacred homes, sparing neither the rebel, nor his helpless wife, or his innocent children, murdering, maiming, and mutilating all that come within the range of our deadly weapons, without discrimination of innocence or guilt, of age or sex. What authority on earth has a right to command a wholesale murder and plunder? What human being has a right to kill, when natura says "Thou shalt not kill?" What right have a number of ignorant, or morally corrupt men to offer their services, and their lives, to rob, and kill at another's commands? Is that command more likely to be just because it is decreed by a crowned head, by a cabinet, or a senate, when the greatest wrongs inflicted on the human race have originated from kings, councils and cabinets! We therefore decidedly deprecate all military services, honors, and distinctions as spurious, dangerous, and suspicious. All the dazzling trophies, deceptive titles, and false honors acquired by nominal Jews or Christians, in military service, cannot conceal the blood with which they are stained, nor drown the cries of innocent sufferers by whose real misery the deceptive honors, titles, and distinctions were purchased. We do not wish to boast of military services, and courage among Israel. We respect them as agriculturists, as laborers, mechanics, and artists, but we shudder at the idea of seeing them handle the sword—ready to kill even the trespassing neighbor—at the command of the unauthorized voice of a frail and sinful ruler. The Jew and Christian spurn thy honors O blood-stained world! they abhor thy false titles, and shudder at thy military crimes. One pious child that will lay its mite on the altar of religion in any cause counted holy, is more blessing and more ornament to her denomination than all the captains and generals, and their blood-stained masters. And so we here again dissent from the Many who are dazzled by high-toned names, and glittering trappings. Of all distinctions, military preferments are the most suspicious. The best soldiers have generally been the worst men.—As to the vulgar idea of valor and courage in fighters,

the most distinguished combatant we have met with in history, was the bull dog which would fight with so much courage, that he would not yield his hold of his antagonist, though he had his legs, and even his head cut off, during the combat. (See the article in those columns headed "Canine Valor.") And such being the valor unto death of the brute, what combatant can outdo that? And as to honors, we ask with the learned Erasmus of Rotterdam, the glory of his age: "What infernal being, all-powerful in mischief, fills the bosom of man with such insatiable rage for war! If familiarity with the sight had not destroyed all surprise at it, and custom blunted the sense of its evils, who could believe that those wretched beings are possessed of rational souls, who contend with all the rage of furies? Robbery, blood, butchery, desolation, confound without distinction every thing sacred and profane." And we agree with Sir Walter Raleigh, himself a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier, who declares: "There is no profession more unpropitious than that of warriors. Besides the envy and jealousy of men, the spoils, rapine, famine, slaughter of the innocent, devastations and burnings, with a world of miseries laid on the laboring man they are so hateful to God, that with good reason did Monluc, the marshal of France, confess, 'that, were not the mercies of God infinite, it were in vain for those of his profession to hope for any portion of them, seeing the cruelties by them permitted and perpetrated are also infinite.'" And we add the opinion of a Franklin: "After much occasion to consider the folly and mischiefs of a state of warfare, and the little or no advantage obtained even by those nations which have conducted it with the most success, I have been apt to think there has never been, nor ever will be any such thing as a good war, or a bad peace. All wars are follies, very expensive and very mischievous ones. When will mankind be convinced of this, and agree to settle their difficulties by arbitration? Were they to do it even by the cast of a die, it would be better than by fighting and destroying each other. We daily make great improvements in natural philosophy; there is one I wish to see in moral—the discovery of a plan that would induce and oblige nations to settle their disputes without first cutting one another's throats." And we will conclude with the opinion of Thomas Jefferson who states: "I stand in awe," it was in 1798, "at the mighty conflict to which two great nations (France and England) are advancing, and recoil with horror at the ferociousness of man. Will nations never devise a more rational umpire of differences than force? Are there no means of coercing injustice more gratifying to our nature than a waste of the blood of thousands, and of the labor of millions of our fellow-creatures? Wonderful has been the progress of human improvement in other respects. Let us then hope, that the law of nature will in time influence the proceedings of nations as well as of individuals, and that we shall at length be sensible, that war is an instrument entirely inefficient towards redressing wrong, and multiplies instead of indemnifying losses."

We hope that soon the voice of humanity will drown the yell of war, and a sense of equity will allow nations to live in peace, and congeniously to rule themselves, and be ruled by our own laws, interests and tastes, and that we no more shall honor the man who best knows the art of destroying human life, or those who most heartily practise the trade of butchering men, or who willingly offer their services to kill at the command of man, regardless of the word of God which says: "Thou shalt not kill."

THE JUST.—The just, though they hate evil, yet give men a patient hearing; hoping that they will show proofs that they are not evil, —SIR P. SIDNEY.

Dietetics.

TIMES FOR EATING.

An able writer on Digestion and Dietetics, (Dr. Combe) has very justly observed, that "the grand rule in fixing the number and periods of our meals, is, to proportion them to the real wants of the system as modified by age, sex, health, and manner of life, and as indicated by the true returns of appetite."

The time required for the digestion of the food, by the healthy stomach, varies from one to three or four hours; but hunger, or the desire to take more food, is not usually experienced until some time after this viscous has disposed of its contents. If fresh food be introduced into the stomach before that of the previous meal has been digested, the process of digestion is disturbed. The practice of eating a little and often is, for the most part, injurious; and the adoption of fixed periods for taking food is much more conducive to health than eating at irregular times. General experience, in the healthy state of the system, the custom of eating moderately at more prolonged intervals is most natural to man. The length of the interval between meals must, however, be regulated by circumstances.

On account of the greater activity of the organs of respiration, children require to be more frequently fed than adults, and they bear hunger less easily. For the same reason, also, persons who take much exercise, or labor hard, require more frequent and copious meals than the indolent and sedentary. In the former the number of respirations is greater than in the latter; and, therefore, a more frequent supply of food is required to supply the necessary quantity of carbon and hydrogen to be consumed in the lungs. "A bird deprived of food," says Liebig, "dies on the third day, while a serpent, with its sluggish respiration can live without food three months or longer."

The practice of having fixed periods for eating is more conducive to health than eating at irregular intervals. But it will be obvious, from the foregoing observations, that the periods should vary for different classes of individuals. So strong is the tendency to periodicity in the system," says Dr. Combe, "that the appetite returns at the accustomed hour, even after the mode of life, and consequently the wants of the system, have undergone a change; and if not gratified it again subsides. Sir George Ballingall even mentions a regiment quartered at Newcastle, in which typhus fever was very prevalent, and in which, of all the means used to check its progress, nothing proved so successful as an early breakfast of warm coffee. In anguish countries, also, experience has shown that the proportion of sick among those who are exposed to the open air before getting any thing to eat, is infinitely greater than among those who have been fortified by a comfortable breakfast."

In some constitutions, especially those denominated delicate, much exercise, either of body or mind, before breakfast, operates injuriously; producing exhaustion, languor, and unfitness for the ordinary occupations of the day.

These facts show the importance of breakfasting soon after rising and dressing; at least in many cases. I am fully aware that there are numerous exceptions to this. Some persons not only suffer no injury from, but actually appear to be benefited by, active exercise taken before breakfast; its effect being with them to create or augment the appetite. But in others the effects are those which I have already stated. For travellers a light breakfast before starting is a great protection "against colds and subsequent fatigue or exhaustion."

חנוכה

This festival commences Friday evening, the 11th instant. Its celebration is continued for eight days, closing Saturday evening, the 19th instant. The usual vocations pursued during its continuance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Programme of Exercises Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association.

NOVEMBER 8th Debate: Which is the Mightier, the pen or the sword?

L. L. Denney } S. Solomons
B. Denney } B. E. Van Straaten
D. Cohn } A. Hoffman

Readings: "Fame" — J. M. Raphael.
November 16th. Recitation: Speech of Patrick Henry by Theodore Labatt. — Recitation: Othello's Address to the Senate by B. E. Van Straaten. — Original Essay "Music" by A. Hoffman. — Readings: Selections from Shakespeare by S. Solomons.

November 22d. Debate: Is Religion indispensably necessary for the good order and peace of mankind? by
L. Strasser } S. Solomons
D. Cohn } M. Heyman
T. Labatt } J. Godechaux

Recitation: "Seven Ages of Man" by B. E. Van Straaten. Readings: Selections from Byron by J. M. Raphael.

November 29th. Dialogue "The characteristics of four nations" (original) by Hoffman, Heyman Van Straaten L. L. Denney. — Poetical Essay (original) "Nov. 29th 1957" The World by Seixas Solomons. — Recitation: (original) "Honesty" by L. L. Denney. — Reading: Selections "Dante" by L. L. Denney. — Recitation: Speech in the House of Commons by T. Labatt.

December 6th: Poetical Essay (original) "The Times" by W. Weinschenk. — Debate: Was England justified in banishing Napoleon?

M. Heyman } A. Weil
Leon Levell } D. Cohn
Van Straaten } S. Solomons

For December. Lecture: "Religion, the only basis of good order and peace among men," by Dr. J. Eckman. Readings: "Thrilling Tales" by S. Solomons. — Dialogue (original) "Blunders working well" by Cohn, Solomons Van Straaten and Denney. Essay: (original) "Literary attainments" by A. Weil. — Essay (original) Social intercourse, necessary to happiness, by Leon Levell. — Readings: From Tupper's Philosophy, by T. Labatt. — Readings: "Dante's Inferno" by S. Solomons.

January 8d 1858. Essay (original)

The Past: no more

The key to the Future by S. Solomons.

The cornerstone to 1858

Readings: Miscellaneous Selections by J. M. Raphael. — Essay: Original "Men's destiny only attainable by social intercourse" by D. Cohn. Essay: Original "The pleasure of Hope" by J. Godechaux. — Recitation: "The Greeks" by A. Hoffman. — Recitation: "The Frenchman" by L. Denney.

January 10th. Debate: "Are high prices of agricultural and mechanical produce beneficial to the world at large?"

Cohn } Levy
Solomons } Denney
Labatt } Hoffman

Readings: "Selections" by Raphael, Weil and Ellis. — Essay: "U. S. Speakers" by S. Levell.

January 17th. Essay: Original "Vivid portrayal of women's influence" by S. Solomons. — Essay: Original "Remembrances" by Leon Levell. — Essay: "Integrity the guide of life" by A. Weil. — Recitation: "Parents Care" by A. Hoffman. — Recitation: Speech in Parliament by T. Labatt. — Recitation: "Convictions" by Leon Denney.

January 24th. Debate: "Was the discovery of gold in California beneficial to the world at large?"

Denney } Solomons
Hoffman } Cohn
Godechaux } Raphael

Poetical Essay: Original "The Housewife" by Heyman. Readings: "Selections" by E. Levy.

January 31st. Lecture: "Literary Culture" by a gentleman who has kindly volunteered. — Recitation: "Speech in U. S. Senate" by Solomons. — Recitation: "Foreign languages" by Bernhard Simon.

At the last regular Meeting it was resolved, that the order of Exercises be published in the Weekly Gleaner, and that a copy of the same be furnished to each member residing in the Interior, with the request to forward to the Committee volunteer Essays which will be regularly read by the Secretary at the first Debate meeting, after the same shall have been received, and further notify the undersigned of the week, when a presence in the city will admit, of their being placed on Debate during February and March.

E. Levy } Committee on
L. Strasser } Debates, Lectures &
D. Cohn }

San Francisco, November 5th 1857.

כשר

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Subscribers in the country, and in the Atlantic States, are politely requested to pay their dues to the Gleaner either to the agent; or, in absence of such to transmit the amount in post stamps, or in cash sealed, pasted, or sewed to registered letter. Address "Editor Gleaner, San Francisco."

Popular Elections.

These are thy Gods O Israel.

When once in the wilderness the sovereign people wanted to manage their own business and to rule in their own way, the majority of eleven ages against one nay (eleven tribes were for, and the only one, that of Levy, was against) carried it, and the choice fell upon—the calf, and the delighted crowd exulting in their choice, exclaimed, "These are thy Gods (rulers, leaders) O Israel. To such an issue it must come wherever blind power with a momentum, is allowed full sway.

We are led to these remarks, by an interesting little item relative to the late elections, in the Atlantic states. And since in a democratic republic, every elector is a sovereign; for he actually rules, and sets up our rulers, we hold up to view a few of our sovereigns, introducing them with "These are thy Gods (rulers, for this idea is contained in the original) O Israel." The Eastern papers state:

In Baltimore the election was characterized by riot and bloodshed. The streets of the city presented the quiet of despotism. Many places of business were closed; all were closed in Baltimore street before night. Large bands of rowdies are in possession of the city. A German was shot in the Second ward. One man was shot badly in the head in the Seventeenth ward, and cannot live. The President of the *Rip Raps* was shot in the side, dangerously. The Second ward *Rough Skins* patrolled in the vicinity of Snell's in platoons with rifles. The *Know Nothing* majority will be very large.

The names of the other Dynasties, as the Plug Uglies, Dead Rabbits, the Bowery Boys, are well known to the newspaper readers.

We shall have great troubles, moral depravity, and much bloodshed, before the return of the democratic chaos under one head.

EXTRAORDINARY TALENT.—(The Messenger) We have to record an instance of early talent, which, we believe, is unparalleled in the community. A Jewish youth, we should almost say lad, gained the first prize, from among thirty-nine competitors, for a design for improvements in street making. The prize was given by the Metropolitan Board of Works. The report to the board, in which the award is made, is signed by Robert Stephenson, T. Hawksley, George Law, Thomas H. Wyatt, J. Thwaites, William Cubitt, Alexander Wright, J. W. Bazalgette, Frederic Marrable. The name of the youthful prizeholder is H. D. Davis, 227 Maida-hill, West. The prize consists of 100 guineas.

STRENGTH OF THE MORMONS. According to a calculation in one of our daileys the whole fighting strength of the Mormons (the Indians not calculated) probably amount to about 11,000 men.

USEFUL INVENTION.—The many fires caused by the ignition of phosphor matches, rendered the invention of a less dangerous match desirable long ago. Dr. Loewe, proprietor of a chemical laboratory of Frankfurt on the M., has succeeded in the invention of matches without phosphor, which has already attracted the attention of the French government.

Notice

JERUSALEM.—Mr. Joseph Haliva, son of the late Rev. A. Haliva, wishes, through our columns, to warn the community and especially our Australian brethren, against the practice of sending their charitable contributions to the Holy Land through messengers. He urges that such collections are often undertaken for the benefit of some single congregation, that only very small portions of such collections reach their destination, and that the objects of the charitable donors would be much more effectively obtained if they were to send their contributions to the old and tried friend of the Holy Land, Sir Moses Montefiore, or the Rev. S. M. Isaac.

Jewish Chronicle.

GERMANY.—The "Gazette of Judaism" contains some interesting statistics, from which the remarkable fact appears, that the mortality among the Jews, at all periods of life, even in infancy, is much less than that of any other population. The startling result is the same, whether the statistics of mortality submitted to examination refer to Hungary or any part of Germany. The author of the work from which the "Gazette" borrows its materials accounts for this extraordinary fact by the great care bestowed by Jewish mothers on their children during infancy.—Ibid.

This fact, is traceable through the middle ages, when plagues decimated several times the inhabitants of Europe. the Jews were spared so appreciably, that their immunity roused suspicion and caused persecutions against them. We ascribe this exemption to the Mosaic laws of chastity, observed hitherto in our families, and to the dietetic laws which prohibit eating blood, certain portions of indigestible fat, swine's flesh, and animals affected by disease, or dying of themselves.—ED. GLEANER.

LEGHORN.—The "Educatore Israelita" reports that the Tuscan government had occasion to submit to the chief rabbi of Leghorn the question, whether a Jew, in case of urgency was permitted, on Sabbaths or holidays, to dictate to a notary his will, or to deliver to him the will previously written by the testator himself; and that the rabbinical court decided the question in the affirmative.—Ibid.

THE FESTIVAL OF TETHILIN.—It is by this name that the African Jews call the festival of religious initiation. When the boy has attained the age of thirteen, a Monday or Thursday is fixed upon for the celebration of the festival. At the time of service, the youth, festively attired, and followed by a large train of relatives and friends, and by the two Gasharim, repairs to the synagogue. He has scarcely set foot there when the faithful recite a short piut. He occupies, with his companions, the place reserved for bridegrooms; over him thirteen tapers shed their light. Soon after, the scroll of the law having been taken out, the prayer begins; the confirmand then ascends the *dahan* and delivers his discourse. When called to the law, another piut is recited in his honor. After the reading of the section of the law, the faithful make offerings in his honor, every one according to his means. The service over, the youth is conducted home with the same ceremonial, a feast to the invited terminating the festival of Tethilin.—Ibid.

ITALY.—Milano. A correspondent to the *Lien d'Israel* states, that since the revolution of 1848, the political state of the affairs of the Jews of Italy has considerably improved; particularly at Piemont. There, the question is no more about toleration, but of rights, which, in that country, the Jew enjoys equally with other denominations, as in France and Belgium. Also in the duchy of Parma the Jews are emancipated; but "it is to be regretted," says the *Zeitung des Judenthums*, "that the five congregations of the duchy have no rabbi: and what religious progress can we expect without clerical guidance?"

It seems that the editor of the *Zeitung des Judenthums* does not favor the mode adopted by the synagogue of the United States, which, instead of listening to clerical advice, puts the clergyman under implicit obedience of the people, adopting the advice of Jefferson, that the true doctrine is, "man in office should always be obedient to the people." The best way of deciding whether Dr. Philipsohn or the American synagogue is right is, by referring to Moses, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Elijah—and all the teachers of mankind.

ED. GLEANER.

In Modena and Florence the Jews have to pay an annual tribute. The priests have the whole instruction of youths under their control.

MILANO counts about 1000 Jewish inhabitants; they are very affluent. They petitioned the government as early as 1853 for the permission of being allowed to introduce a proper regulation of their mode of worship; but to date no reply was received. This the correspondent ascribes partly to the supineness of the richer Jews who keep aloof from the generality.

We see here, as in other parts, a certain class who consider themselves the aristocracy. They keep at a distance from the community. We have observed such who stand, or pretend to stand, above the level of the people; but invariably we found them considerably below par, in contribution to any benevolent object, and we always found them considerably below the "common" (honest) workman or trader, who is always ready with an open heart and

ED. GLEANER.

VERONA.—The archbishop has granted the request of Mr. Pincherle, and allowed his daughter to continue in the profession of her faith. Our readers will remember that the priests wanted to force the daughter of Mr. Pincherle from her father's control and persuasion, because her nurse baptised her, when a child, against either her knowledge as her will.

NAPLES.—A correspondent from Vienna to the *Zeitung des Judenthums* refutes the statement that Ferdinand king of Naples, refused to receive Dr. Spitzer as ambassador from the Porte, and that prince Kalimaki had undertaken the responsibility. Dr. Spitzer is indeed ambassador, and was expected to assume the functions in October last, on his return from Paris.

BERLIN.—(Israelite.) The king of Prussia, after recovering from a severe attack of apoplexy, signed an edict, in which the equality of all religious creeds in the kingdom, in all civil, social and political respects, is guaranteed to all Prussian subjects. If this is true, the king signed the doom of his own policy, which he maintained during his reign, viz: "Prussia is a Protestant Christian State," and bears testimony to the injustice he perpetrated during his reign. But better late than never.

The Prussian government has made promises and oaths again and again and has broken them. The present King promised in 1848 more than he ever fulfilled. There is no reliability to be placed in either his promises, edicts and assurance: If thus matters little whether his report is true or not. Ed Gleaner

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF JUDAISM.—A number of Jewish literati have offered their services as collaborators of an Encyclopedia of Judaism. A work like this is needed, and we hope the undertaking will meet its merited support.

INDIA

MILITARY VALOR.

We already stated in our columns [No 38, page 302] that the Jews of India distinguish themselves in the armies and that few of them retire without attaining the rank of officer.

We will now add the following items from *Zeitung des Judenthums* and the *Messenger*, for comment on which we beg to refer to our editorial Article of the Augsburg Gazette, written by a man well posted on the subject of the revolt of the Indo- Empire, refers to the dissection totine made between the Bengal army and that of the President of Bombay.

The former consists of Hindoos of the first caste, while that of Bombay, of Hindoos of the lowest, Musselman, Parsees, Christians, and Jews.

The latter have showed themselves extraordinarily brave and faithful. To this it is expressly stated "The Jews in the Bombay army, have always been our favorite soldiers. Many have risen to the rank of officers. These Jews are obedient and make excellent soldiers."

In connection with this item we give the following from the *Messenger*:

Our Coreligionists at Bombay. We rejoice to perceive, by perusal of the "Bombay Times," that an address has been presented to Lord Elphinstone by the Israelites of Bombay, offering their persons and well-lined purses to the Government in its present exigency.

This truly patriotic address met with an eloquent response from Lordship, complementing them on the loyalty which has ever characterized their nation, and stating that, although at present no necessity exists for sending them to the seat of war, yet his gratitude is equally due to them for their patriotic offer, and he would not fail to remember it to their credit.

Pacific Museum.

Clay street..... Corner of Kearny

PACIFIC MUSEUM.—We paid a visit to this popular and instructive place of amusement a few evenings since, and were astonished at the great improvement in every department since our last visit. No depression here; hard times are not felt inside these walls: for Adams, with the true spirit of California enterprise, uses every means in his power to add new features to his already large collection of Animals &c. Indeed, he may well be styled the Barnum of the Pacific, with this exception: that his first start in the business was catching and taming Wild Animals in person, at the imminent risk of his life, whereas Barnum commenced with Tame Bears and Stuffed Alligators. If any man in California is deserving of success, he is, as his whole time for the last five years has been devoted to the building up of a Museum in this city which might equal any in this world; and to see how far he has succeeded, it is only necessary to visit the Museum, and see the great variety he has collected—Buffalo, Deer, Elk, Antelope; Bears of all descriptions and sizes; the Sea Lion, Leopard and Seal all in their native element; Birds of every variety, of all sizes, from the Great Bo of Africa to the small but poisonous Rattlesnake of California—together with a full cabinet of Mineral Specimens and Antiquities from every part of the State; and not content with merely pleasing the eye, he has a fine Band of Musicians constantly on engaged; and to add to the entertainment, he has secured the services of Mons. BULLA, a celebrated performer on the Slack Wire, Balancing &c. &c. Mr. JAMES MELVILLE and PERE are also engaged and perform nightly. These alone are worth the price of admission, and when taken in connection with the other attractions of the Museum, cannot fail to please. Indeed, we do not know a better place to pass an evening than Adams' Pacific Museum, nor a worthier man.

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The goods want no recommendation; the prices usually cheap, will be reduced to the utmost limits.

Our numerous customers and others are politely invited to give us a call, at an early day.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Eureka Society.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At a meeting of the Eureka Benevolent Society, held on Sunday Dec. 6, the following Gentlemen have been elected officers for the ensuing year 1857, 1858.

| | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| President. | Mr. Aug. Halbing. |
| Vice Pres. | " Aug. Wasserman. |
| Treasurer. | " Sal. Haas. |
| Financ. Secr. | " Max. Frankenthal. |
| Record. Secr. | " S. Uhlfelder. |
| Trustees. | " Benj. Schloss. |
| " | " M. Mayblum. |
| " | " H. Newman. |
| " | " S. L. Simon. |
| | S Uhlfelder. Secr. |

H. Y. M. L. A.

LECTURE.—Persons desirous of attending the Lecture of Dr. J. Eckman, on Sunday Evening, December, 13th, can procure Invitation cards from either of the following Gentlemen.

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| S. Solomons. | President. |
| E. Levy. | Committee on |
| L. Strasser. | Lectures, De- |
| D. Cohn. | bates, &c. |

N. B. We adopt this mode, in order the preference to those intending to be accompanied by Ladies.

CHEERA BIKUR CHOLIM UKDOSHAN.

This Society will hold their regular meeting Sunday the 13th inst, at 7 o'clock p. m. Every member is expected to be present.

Simon. Craner, Secr.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAINTS,
Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes,
BRUSHES, &c. &c.
We are regularly receiving and keep on hand the largest
stock in the City, and sell at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
OLIVER & BUCKLEY,
86 & 88 Washington Street, and 87 & 89
Oregon Street.
ap3

ELTON R. SMILIE, M. D.
DENTIST
Having returned to the city, will re-
sume the practice of his profession, at
his office, 161 Montgomery street op-
posite Montgomery Block.

Ophir Lodge, No. 21, I. O. B.
Meets every Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, at Tem-
perance Hall, Washington street. Members of the Order
are invited to attend.
H. HEZOG, Secretary.

DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
Corner Washington and Dupont streets,
PRICES TO SUIT.

M. HENRY BUSH, since his several years resi-
dence in this city, gained and secured the custom and
confidence of not only his countrymen, the German por-
tion of our inhabitants, but of the public at large, by his
ability and skill in rendering the most striking likenesses
in different styles and sizes.
His prices, from the moderate sum of \$1 up to \$25, ren-
ders it within the reach of almost every body to have a good
likeness taken for his gratification here, or agreeably to
surprise a loving friend in the Atlantic States, or in Europe.
Jy 30

ADELSORFER BROTHERS
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
CUTLERY, PLAYING CARDS, YANKEE
NOTIONS, &c.
No. 2 Custom House Block,
Corner of Sansome and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ADELSORFER BROTHERS receive regular shipments of
FANCY GOODS, from Europe and New York, and
sell at the very lowest prices.
ALWAYS ON HAND,
Hosiery, Ascotons, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Looking
Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Porte Monnaies, &c.
Together with a complete assortment of Yankee Notions.

NEW GROCERY.
Please oblige me with a call!

J. SALOMONSON
has opened a
FAMILY GROCERY,
Provisions, Wines and Liquors.
Corner of Dupont St. and Harlan Place,
(Between Bush and Sutter Streets.)
Desires of securing the custom of his numerous ac-
quaintances, he will do every thing in his power, to merit
their confidence.
Goods will be forwarded to any part of the city, on the
shortest notice.

Pacific Mail Steam Ship Co.'s Line.
—TO—
PANAMA
Connecting, by way of the Panama Railroad, with the
Steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company
at Aspinwall.

For New York and New Orleans.
DEPARTURE FROM VALLEJO ST. WHARF.

The Splendid Steamship
SONORA,
COMMODORE WATKINS,
Will leave Folsom street Wharf, with the
United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure,
December 20th, at 9 A. M.
—PUNCTUALLY—
A choice of berths on the Atlantic
steamers is secured by the early purchase of
Tickets in San Francisco.
For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.
a 28

CROCKERY

R. KRAMBACH,
IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
CROCKERY,
Glassware, Plated and Britannia Ware,
CUTLERY, LAMPS, ETC.,
No. 140 Clay Street,
Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite Leides-
dorff street.
SAN FRANCISCO.

GENUINE MEERCHAUM
PIPES,
—X—
A. WASSERMANN CO.
No. 88 SACRAMENTO ST. Up Stairs.
IMPORTERS of German and French
DRY & FANCY GOODS, CIGARS
GENUINE AND IMITATION
MEERCHAUM PIPES, ETC. ETC. ETC
BOOTS AND SHOES.

Sign of the Mammoth Boot.
M. GUERIN,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens'
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
North-West Corner of Battery and Commercial
Street, San Francisco.
A full supply of Benkert & Conrad's Philadelphia Boots,
Shoes and Gaiters.
ap24

ST. LOSKY, LEVY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF THE
Cheapest Brands
—OF—
Havana Cigars,
and Sole Agents for the sale, in California, of
La Floride Cabanas, Partagas y Ca Havana.
109 California Street.
Next door to Alsop & Co

DR. G. H. HOIT,
MEDICAL OFFICE,
Corner Dupont and Pacific streets—en-
trance on Dupont.

MORIZET
Maltese Cross Champagne.
J. C. MORIZET, RHEIMS.

H. A. COBB, AGENT, San Francisco.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Agent for the pro-
prietors, Messrs. Dr. St. MARGAUX & Co., Rheims,
France, has just received an invoice of the above celebrated
Wine, and will continue, from this time, to receive the same
by every arrival from France. H. A. COBB
No. 100 and 102 Montgomery Street.

New Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
BY THE ARRIVAL OF EVERY STEAMER
AND CLIPPER
Offered at the Lowest Market Prices, to which
I invite the attention of City and Country Merchants.
F. HENDERSON, No. 61 SACRAMENTO
street, San Francisco, has for sale the following New
Assorted Prints—new styles; assorted Blankets;
Berth and Bed Blankets; "York Mills" Cottons;
Blue Denim—assorted; Linen Check and Hickory Shirts;
"Ashland," "Washington" and "Howard" Duck;
White and colored Marcellies Quilts; Brown Drill;
Brown Sheetings; assorted colors Flannel;
Ballard Vale White Flannel; Bleached and Slate Drills;
Bed Ticking—assorted; Bleached Shirts—assorted;
"Allendale" Sheetings—assorted widths
Fine Brown Shirtings; Gray Twilled Flannel.
Orders for the Country supplied. ap3

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN.
R. H. VANCE;
Has, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambro-
types, received
THE FIRST PREMIUM
Awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the
THIRD TIME

RECEIVED AGAINST ALL
COMPETITORS.
Corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets.
To those who wish something new and beautiful, we
have purchased the Patent Right for cutting
AMBROTYPES
for this State, and is now prepared to take them in a style
unexcelled in the United States, of any size, from the
smallest miniature to life-size.
I hereby denounce all Pictures taken on glass, in this
City or State, and called Ambrotypes, as "bogus," and a
fraud upon the public, being a miserable imitation of the
genuine article.

PHOTOGRAPHS!
We are now executing the finest PHOTOGRAPHS,
"BOTH PLAIN AND COLORED," ever taken in the State.
Photographic Views of Buildings, Machinery, &c. &c.,
taken at the shortest notice, and in a superior manner.
If you want a good picture, go to VANCE'S corner of
Sacramento and Montgomery streets. feb20

STAMPS.
CHILDREN'S CLOTHES should be Marked—Men's
clothes should be marked—Women's clothes should be
marked—Girl's clothes should be marked—Every body's
clothes should be marked
NOISY CARRIER, 122 Long-wharf,
Has a nice assortment, all with Roman letters. jre26

INSURANCE.

Monarch Fire Insurance Company.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834—EMPLOYED BY
ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital and Surplus Fund, \$2,000,000
Special Fund, (invested in this country
to meet losses), \$150,000.
Head Office: Adelaide Place and 28 Regent st., London.
Office in San Francisco, 126 California st., near Leidesdorff.
Directors in London.
SIR JOHN MUGROVE, Bart., Chairman.
FRANCIS WITHAM, Esq., Dep. Chairman.
John Adie, Esq., F. B. Carr, Esq.
E. Huggins, Esq., C. S. Butler, M. P.
J. Humphreys, Esq., John Laurie, M. P.
J. D. Brown, Esq., J. G. Hammach, Esq.
Robert Main, Esq., W. Scotland, M. P.
Manager, GEORGE H. JAY, Esq.
Trustees in New York.
J. L. Aspinwall, Esq., Geo. Curtis, Esq., W. Sherman, Esq.
S. K. Everett, Esq., Robert Haydock, Esq.
B. A. Mumford, Esq., James Harper, Esq.
Wm. L. Ling, Esq., Joseph Saturn, Esq.
G. B. Morehead, Esq., William H. Macy, Esq.
Benjamin J. Whitlock, Esq.
Policies issued and losses promptly settled at this Agency.
ap3 W. L. BOOKER, Agent for California.

Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Co.
OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1808. CAPITAL, \$8,000,000.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECEIV-
ed permission to issue Policies insuring detached frame
buildings, and their furniture, are now prepared to receive
applications for the same.
Brick Buildings, and Merchandise stored in them, or Mer-
chandise stored afloat, insured against fire on the most
moderate terms.
Also, Life Insurance for a period of years, or the whole
term of life.
FALKNER, BELL & CO., Agents,
128 California street.
ap3

Fire and Marine Insurance Agency,
No. 106 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
J. P. HAVEN & W. B. JOHNSTON,
AGENTS FOR THE
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.—Capital, \$10,000,000.
MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

J. P. HAVEN,
Proctor and Advocate in Admiralty.
ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES.
GEORGE T. KNOX,
ATTORNEY AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
ap3


MISCELLANEOUS.

CARL PRECHT,
Dr. Med. Chir. and Accoucheur.
Office hours from 7 to 11 o'clock, A. M.
223 Dupont street, near to Washington.
Jy 10

DR. T. REGENSBURGER,
PHYSICIANS AND URGEON.
NO. 224 STOCKTON STREET.
Between Clay and Washington streets,
San Francisco.
Jel9.3m

JOSEPH KIRNAN,
[Having purchased the well-known and popular Saloon of
NICKERSON & LOVETT,
Cor. Merchant and Montgomery sts.
HAS, AFTER MAKING SOME DESIRABLE alter-
ations, RE-OPENED the above Saloon, where his
friends and the public will find him prepared to supply his
Customers with the best Wines, Liquors, &c. Also, all the
Beverages of the season, at reduced prices.
It is the determination of the proprietor to keep a House
that cannot be excelled, as to its business arrangements and
the character of the articles offered to his guests. By those
who know his long experience in the best Saloons, no as-
surances will be required. To all others, he simply says—
CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
Jy 31—11.

M. ELGUTTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FANCY DRY GOODS,
No 111, Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

DR. H. AUSTIN,
SURGEON  DENTIST,
182 WASHINGTON STREET,
Prices greatly reduced.
ADVICE GRATIS.

J. H. WIDBER & Co.,
APOTHECARIES,
VERANDAH DRUG STORE,
ap3 Corner of Henry and Washington Streets, San Francisco

DRY GOODS.

L. DINKELSPIEL.
SIMON & DINKELSPIEL,
Importers and Jobbers of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HOSIERY, &c. &c.
No. 79 California Street,
Corner of Battery and
California Streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

LANG & SPORBERG,
Importers and Jobbers of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 5, Custom House Block.
SAN FRANCISCO.
ap24 Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

HEBREW SCHOOL.
INVITATION TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
THE SCHOOL for the Moral and Religious
Instruction of our Children, under the su-
perintendence of Dr. ECKMAN, is open for chil-
dren of both sexes. It is kept at
No. 133 Clay Street, (2d story.)
SCHOOL HOURS:
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, at 10 A. M.
The School is free to all. Only those who
are able are expected to pay a moderate charge!

THE ISRAELITE IN ENGLISH,
—AND—
THE DEBORAH IN GERMAN,
JEWISH NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISHED BY
Drs. Wise and Lillenthal, of Cincinnati. The above
periodicals will be supplied by mail, or otherwise, at the
price of \$3 per year, for the Israelite, and \$4 for both, in one
wrapper. Apply to the publisher of the Weekly Gleaner
San Francisco. ap3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls, Parties.
ETC. ETC. ETC.

ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, JEL-
LIES, CREAMS, etc. for Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls
and Parties, received by
SAULMANN,
—ARMORY HALL BUILDING,
No. 128 Montgomery Street,
Who will furnish Families, Boarding Houses, and Hotels,
with all articles usually sold in a Bakery and Confectionary
Store, of a superior quality, on reasonable terms, and at
the shortest notice.
His long residence and extended custom is sufficient
warranty of the superiority of his productions. Jy31—11

Paper Hangings and Carpets
JUST RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVALS, BY
FRANK BAKER,
No. 110 and 112 Clay Street.

800 CASES PAPER HANGINGS:
French and American—Every Variety—
6,000 rolls French and American Borders;
400 pieces Tapestry Velvet Carpet;
825 do Tapestry Brussels Carpet;
230 do Three-ply Carpet;
300 do Superfine Ingrain Carpet;
300 do Extra-Fine Ingrain Carpet;
200 do Cotton and Wool Carpet;
125 do Stair Carpets, assorted;
275 do Bay St to Druggets;
600 do Oil Cloths, assorted;
125 do Damask and Brocade;
300 do Cotton and Worsted Damask
4,000 pairs Window Shades;
375 do Lace Curtains;
751 do Muslin Curtains;
8,900 Cornices and Curtain Bands;
Stair Rods; Table Covers;
Gimpes, Fringes, &c., &c.
For sale wholesale and retail, by
Jel9 **FRANK BAKER,**
11 and 112 Clay street.

ALBERT KUNER,
SEAL ENGRAVER AND DIE SINKER,
167 Washington Street, San Francisco.
NOTARIAL SEALS, as prescribed by the
law of 1853. Masonic and Official Seals of every de-
scription. Ornamental Engraving and Marking at the short-
est notice, and at reasonable prices. ap3
STENCIL PLATES CUT TO ORDER.

J. F. SMITH & Co.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, NAILS, AND
Agricultural and Mining Implements,
FIRE PROOF BUILDING,
No. 81 Clay street, 2d door west of Front,
Jy 17.

Ophir Lodge.
The meetings of this Lodge will, till further notice is
given, take place at 7½ instead of 7 o'clock, every Wed-
nesday evening. oct30—11

BANKING.

**WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
EXPRESS
AND
BANKING COMPANY,**

OFFICE, Northwest Corner of Montgomery and California Streets, San Francisco.

CAPITAL, \$600,000.

SEND, DAILY, TO ALL PARTS OF CALIFORNIA—
WEEKLY—To Crescent City, Oregon, and the Southern Coast—

SEMI-MONTHLY—To the Atlantic States, in charge of Special Messengers, by the Panama and Nicaragua Steamers, connecting in New York with the AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., West and Canada West. UNITED EXPRESS CO., East and West. HARNED EXPRESS CO., South and West. NATIONAL EXPRESS CO., North and Canada East. AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS & EXCHANGE COMPANY, England, Germany and France.

EXCHANGE

On all the Principal Cities in the United States & Canada.

COLLECTIONS MADE

And General Express Business promptly attended to.
LOUIS MOLAN, J.,
General Agent for California.
G. W. BELL, Superintendent Banking Department.
SAMUEL KNIGHT, Superintendent Express Department.

**KELLOGG & HUMBERT,
MELTERS,
ASSAYERS AND COINERS,
No. 104 Montgomery Street,
NEAR THE CORNER OF CALIFORNIA.
ORES, METALS AND MINERAL WATERS
ANALYZED.**

All Business Entrusted to their Care will be Despatched with Promptitude.

**THE UNDERSIGNED, BANKERS AND
Bullion Dealers in the City of New York, have received large amounts of Gold Bars bearing the stamp of "KELLOGG & HUMBERT" and "KELLOGG & HUMBERT" of San Francisco, California, and cheerfully recommend their stamp for COUNTERFEITS, having tested their Assays thoroughly, both in the American and European Mints.**

YAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BEEBE & CO.,
B. BEREND & CO.,
AUG. BELMONT,
SCHUCHARD & GEBHARD.

New York, August, 1855.

M'CKEE & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

and in all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

PORTLAND, O. T.

BANKIN & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

HATS!!

Made to Measure

**GENTLEMEN WHO WISH TO IMPROVE
their appearance, to have their hats fit them conveniently, and to last them longer than usual, ought to get them MADE TO MEASURE, else they rarely can be accommodated with these requirements.**

**BOYSEN & BROTHERS,
HATTERS,**

No. 159 Kearny street,

(Between Clay and Commercial streets.)

Are ready to suit customers by their own manufacture with all sorts and shapes of hats made to measure at the shortest notice.

AT THE USUAL PRICES.

**J. C. MEUSSDORFFER,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER
OF
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,**

No. 165 Commercial Street,

Below Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.
Our Stock contains always the latest European and American styles.
Any kind of Hats (both Fur and Silk) made to order.
Jan 30—1m

J. T. PIDWELL,

Wholesale and Retail
FURNITURE DEALER,
No. 140, North side of Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Bedding, Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather and Hair Bolsters, Pillows, etc.

Orders from Country Dealers and others, particularly attended to.

AUCTION HOUSES.

**AARON VAN VLECK,
AUCTIONEER,**

SALESROOM—Fireproof Building, 61 and 63 California street, near Front.

ap3 Sale Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

T. J. L. SMILEY,

GEO. W. SMILEY,

SMILEY BROTHERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SALESROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome streets.

SALE DAYS.

MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story

salesroom) of FRENCH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES,

STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

WEDNESDAYS } Regular Catalogue Sales of Boots,
AND } BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS
SATURDAYS, } BLANKETS. ap3

H. M. NEWHALL,

HENRY GREGORY,

NEWHALL & GREGORY,

AUCTIONEERS.

SALESROOM—Fire-Proof Brick Building corner of Sacramento and Battery Streets.

REGULAR SALE DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays.

Regular Sales by Catalogue,

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

SHOES,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, OUT-

ap3 LERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE DAYS—TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick Store on the southwest corner of California and Sansome streets, will continue the Auction and Commission Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS & CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

ap3 R. D. W. DAVIS.

**ROBERT JOSEPHI,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE**

DEALER IN—

WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, GOLD PENS, CLOCKS, WATCH MATERIALS, TOOLS, GLASSES, &c. &c.

171 Washington Street.

Between Montgomery and Kearny streets, (up stairs),
SAN FRANCISCO

Having just received, direct from the Manufacturers, a large assortment of Goods, of the latest styles and patterns in the above line.

I HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and am in regular receipt of a full and complete Assortment of Goods adapted to the CALIFORNIA TRADE.

To the Trade, and Dealers in the Interior, I would say, your orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

GIVE ME A CALL.

ROBERT JOSEPHI.

N. B.—No business connection with J. S. Josephi. oct-2-3m

JAMES HAYES,

MANUFACTURER

AND

DEALER

IN

MARBLE

Grave Stones.

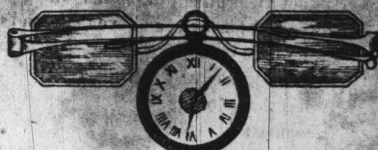


MARBLE MONUMENT.

Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.
No. 143 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Hebrew Inscriptions executed with precision, and neatness. All work done in the best manner, at the lowest prices.

JEWELRY.



JEWELRY.

**H. M. LEWIS,
WATCH MAKER
AND
MANUFACTURING JEWELER,
(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN CALIFORNIA.)**

IMPORTER OF

**Fine Watches and Jewelry,
Diamonds, &c.**

Parties requiring a FINE WATCH or JEWELRY, will do well by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I am selling 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house in California, and all my Goods are WARRANTED. Just received, several Large Invoices of Jewelry, comprising some of the finest sets in California. Remember the number, 189 CLAY STREET.

ISAAC S. JOSEPHI,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer

IN

WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
DIAMONDS,

GOLD PENS,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

Clocks, Tools, Watch Materials,

Glasses, Fancy Goods, etc.,

177, WASHINGTON STREET.

Jan 12

San Francisco.



M. M. LEWIS,

Pioneer

WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,

No. 183 CLAY STREET.

HAS a large and desirable assortment of every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of the best manufacturers, QUARTZ JEWELRY and DIAMOND WORK, at most reasonable prices.

Diamond and Specimen Work manufactured to order, by skillful workmen.

No connection with any other house

Don't forget the number, 183 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts., opposite Court Block.

may 28

JOHN W. TUCKER,

IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

SILVER WARE.

Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware.

QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.

Watches repaired with care and warranted.

No. 125 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision. feb 13

BRAVERMAN & LEVY,

WATCH MAKERS,

AND

JEWELERS,

No. 167 Washington Street,

HAVE Constantly on hand a large and beautiful assortment of FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

QUARTZ WORK, ETC.

In Silver Ware,

We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as

Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons;

Silver candlesticks; silver cake baskets,

Silver waiters, silver castors, silver cups,

Silver napkin rings, &c. &c.

Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer for sale at very low prices. mh6t

AUG. J. SAULMAN.

P. L. LAUNSTEIN.

SAULMAN'S

COFFEESALOON,

GERMAN BAKERY, AND CONFECTIONARY,

Armory Hall Building,

No. 128 Montgomery Street, corner of Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Goldsmith House,
No. 109 Sacramento Street,**

Goldsmith & Stern, Proprietors.

TRAVELERS and FAMILIES will find this House one of the most desirable, as it is centrally located. The Tables are always supplied with the best the market affords, and the Proprietors will spare no pains to make it one of the most comfortable Hotels in the city. feb 13-14

NEW YORK HOTEL,

CORNER OF

Battery and Commercial Streets

SAN FRANCISCO.

BACHMAN & ELSASSER,

PROPRIETORS.

BARRY & PATTEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WINES AND LIQUORS,

161 and 118 Montgomery Street,

mh 6-3m

SAN FRANCISCO.



Strictly

ALEXANDER'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,

No. 14, Sansome street, opposite the Rascaille House.

THE PROPRIETOR begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently opened the above House, formerly kept by Mr. Goldsmith. The House has undergone a thorough renovation, and no pains will be spared to make it a comfortable Home to those who will favor him with their patronage.

Mr. A. being too well known among the commercial community, there is no need for any comment as regards the table. Jan 26

KOSHER MEAT.

כשר

**Y. ABRAHAM,
BUTCHER.**

Jackson st., between Kearny and Dupont

In the Old Pennsylvania Engine House.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Recommends to his former Customers and the public his assortment of PRIME MEAT. Orders forwarded to any part of the City with the greatest punctuality. feb 17

כשר

The MEAT properly killed and inspected is to be had only at the following places:—

LEVI & WOLFE

Y. ABRAHAM,

M. BECK

L. GOLDSMITH.

Jan 19

DENTISTRY.

A Card.

Parties who wish to save their teeth or to have new ones inserted, are politely requested to call on Dr. Burbank, second floor of the Express Building, corner of Montgomery and California streets. Dr. B. is prepared to undertake any mechanical or medical operation relative to dentistry. Teeth are extracted, plugged, and whole sets made to order. Ladies and gentlemen whom this Card may interest, may satisfy themselves as to the dental skill of Dr. B., by inspecting specimens of his work. ap 10

C. C. KNOWLES,

DENTIST,

AND

Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth,

—AND—

Block Work,

Has removed to No. 166 Clay Street.

SAN FRANCISCO

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THE FAMILY.

School Notice.

We are prepared again to devote a third day for religious instruction of our children, viz Wednesday from 3 1/2 P. M. The Children are invited to attend.

The hours now are Saturday and Sunday from 10 A.M Tuesday and Sunday from 3 1/2 P.M.



The Lost Child and the Lamb.

"God will provide him a lamb." Genesis xxii: 8.

A little child wandered from its mother's cottage on the prairie, in search of flowers. Pleased with the pursuit, and finding new pleasures the more she sought, it was nearly night before she thought of returning. But in vain she turned her steps. She was lost in the pathless meadows. The thick clumps of trees that she had passed were no guide, and she could not tell whether home was between her and the setting sun or not.

She sat down and wept. She looked in all directions, in hope of seeing some one to lead her homeward, but no one appeared. She strained her eyes, now dim with tears, to catch sight of the smoke curling from the cot she had left. It was like looking out on the ocean with no sail in view. She was alone in the wilderness. Hours had passed since she had left her mother's arms. A few hours more, and the dark night would be around her, the stars would look down upon her, and her locks would be wet with the dew.

She knelt on the ground and prayed. Her mother in the cottage was beyond the reach of her voice, but her heavenly Father, she knew, was always near, and could hear her feeblest cry. Mary had been taught to say, "Our Father," and in this time of sorrow, when friends were far away, and there was none to help, she called upon him with a sincere heart and a tearful eye. Mary had closed her eyes in prayer, and when she opened them, comforted in spirit, and almost resigned to her fate, willing to trust God for the future, and to sleep, if needful, on the grass, with his arm around, and his love above her, she espied a lamb. It was seeking the tenderest herbs, among the tall grass, and had strayed away from its mother and the flock, so that Mary saw at a glance she had a companion in her solitude, and her heart was gladdened as if she heard the voice and saw the face of a friend.

The lamb was happy also. It played at her side, and took the little tufts of grass from her hand as readily as if Mary had been its friend from infancy.

And then the lamb leaped away, and looked back to see if its new-found playmate would follow. Mary's heart went out after the lamb, and she followed her heart. Now the little thing would sport by her side, and then would rush forward as if about to forsake her altogether, but soon it would return or wait until she had come up with it. Mary had no thought, no anxiety whatever, as to where the lamb was leading her. She was lost—she had no friend to help her in her distress—the lamb had found her in her loneliness, and she loved it, and loved to follow it, and she would go wherever it should go. So she went on until she began to be weary of the way, but not of her company.

The sun was just setting—a summer sun, and her shadow stretched away before her, as if it were a tall tree. She was thinking of home, and wondering if she should

ever find the way back to her mother's house and her mother's heart, when the lamb, of a sudden sprang away over a gentle knoll, and as she reached it, her sporting playmate had found the flock from which it had strayed, and they were all, the lamb and Mary, within sight of home. The lamb had led Mary home.

Who has not sometimes felt as this child, away from his Father's house, in search of pleasure till he is lost! He knows not wither to look for some one to guide him homeward. He prays, His eye of faith, blinded just now with tears of grief because he has wandered, catches sight of the Lamb, which leads him to his Father's house, where his tears are wiped away, and he is welcomed to the mansions and folded in the arms of eternal love.—N. Y. Observer.

CHILDHOOD.

SPORTING through the forest wide;
Playing by the water-side;
Wandering o'er the heathy fells;
Down within the woodland dells;
All among the mountains wild,
Dwelth many a little child!
In the barons hall of pride;
By the poor man's drill fireside;
'Mid the mighty, 'mid the mean,
Little children may be seen,
Like the flowers that spring up fair,
Bright and countless everywhere!

In the fair isles of the main;
In the desert's lone domain;
In the savage mountain glen,
'Mong the tribes of swarthy men;
Whereas'er a foot bath gone,
Whereas'er the sun bath shone
On a league of peopled ground,
Little children may be found;

Blessings on them! they in me
Move a kindly sympathy,
With their wishes, hopes and fears;
With their laughter and their tears;
With their wonder so intense,
And their small experience.

To a Mother.

Thy heart's fond treasure, doting mother,
Is fresh from skies divinely bland;
Its eyes' soft lustre is no other
Than radiance of the sunny land.
So fragile and so low descended,
So far removed from its celestial power,
It need with angel-care be tended,
Or it may wither in an hour.

Then gently to thy bosom press it,
And breathe thy love-notes in its ear;
Their music has the sweet power to bless it,
With dreams of its own native sphere.

A seraph chord astray from heaven,
O may it here no discord learn,
But, mellow as the voice of even,
Back to the sunny land return,

RELIGION AND FREEDOM.—It was religion which, by teaching men their near relation to God, awakened in them the consciousness of their importance as individuals; it was the struggle for religious rights, which opened their eyes to all their rights. It was resistance to religious usurpation, which led men to withstand political oppression. It was religious discussion, which roused the minds of all classes to free and vigorous thought. It was religion, which armed the martyr and patriot in England against arbitrary power; which braced the spirits of our fathers against the perils of the ocean and wilderness, and sent them to oust here the freest and most equal state on earth.—W. E. CHANNING.

EDUCATION A SAFEGUARD.—Moral education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army. If we retrench the wages of the schoolmaster, we must raise those of the recruiting sergeant.—EVERETT.

A Remedy for War.

Mrs. LYDIA M. CHID some years ago wrote several letters from New York to the Boston Courier, about matters and things in general, in one of which, in speaking of the follies and evils of war, she relates the following anecdote, the principles of which need only to be universally observed, to put a final stop to the ravages and desolations of war.

I have read of a certain regiment ordered to march into a small town. (in Tyrol, I think,) and take it. It chanced that the place was settled by a colony who feared God and trusted to his care and proved their faith by works. A courier from a neighboring village informed them that the troops were advancing to take the town. They quietly answered, "if they will take it, they must." Soldiers soon came riding in, with flying colors, and fife piping their shrill defiance. They looked round for an enemy, and saw the farmer at his plough, the blacksmith at his anvil, and women at their churns and spinning wheels. Babies crowded to hear the music, and boys ran out to see the pretty trainers, with feathers and bright buttons, "the harlequins of the nineteenth century." Of course none of these were in a proper position to be shot at.

"Where are your soldiers?" they asked. "We have none," was the brief reply. "But we have come to take the town." "Well, friends, it lies before you." "But is there nobody here to fight?" "No; we are all Christians."

Here was an emergency altogether unprovided for by the military schools. This was a sort of resistance which no bullet could hit; a fortress perfectly bomb proof. The commander was perplexed.

"If there is nobody to fight with, of course we cannot fight," said he. "It is impossible to take such a town as this." So he ordered the horses' heads to be turned about.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.—The number of arrests made in this City during the month of November is 466. Of this number there are 51 cases of assault and battery; 188 disorderly conduct under the influence of liquors.

MINING.—In Nevada county, the Eastern Company, at Gouge Eye, sold to C. W. Mulford

KINDNESS IN LITTLE THINGS.—Life is made up, not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things, in which smiles, and kindnesses, and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart, and secure comfort.—SIR H. DAVY.

MANNERS.—Never hold any one by the button or the hand, in order to be heard out; for if people are unwilling to hear you, you had better hold your tongue than them.—CHESTERFIELD.

CARE.—A miner was taken ill lately and died after a few days sickness. He discovered a centipede in his cup from which he had taken his tea before he was taken ill; and the poison of the reptile was the probable cause of his death.

CENSUS OF CHILDREN. The late census shows that there are about 90,000 children in the State of California. Some seven years ago, a white child was a rarity among us and attracted the attention of its beholders.

Signatures.

It is a very easy matter for any man so to sign his name that only he can recognize it as such, but it is very hard for others to read it. Such could save the trouble of signing at all, documents merely for others.

Answer to the Enigma No. II.

The answer to the enigma in the last number is Demos henes
The enigma signed Warren, will appear in our next.

BIRTHS.

In this city Dec. 10th. 1857, Wife of A. Morris Esq. of a daughter.

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...FOR THE...

HOLIDAYS!!!

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FURNISHED RETICULES AND CABAS,
FLOWER VASES,
Of every description, and of the
most beautiful patterns,
TOILET BOTTLES

COFFEE AND TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS,
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CARD CASES,
CIGAR CASES,
OPERA GLASSES,
PORTFOLIOS,
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THERMOMETERS, Ornamented
IVORY BRESTPINS,
a new and beautiful article;
RIDING WHIPS, &C., &C., &C.,

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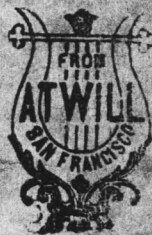
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